

The Weekly Shelby News.

BY HENRY F. MIDDLETON. >
VOL: 16:-NO: 27.

[TRUTH AND OUR NATIVE LAND—FEARLESSLY, FAITHFULLY, AND FIRMLY.]
SHELBYVILLE, KY., JULY 4, 1855.

\$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
WHOLE NO: 807.

The Weekly Shelby News,
Devoted to Politics, Literary, Miscellaneous, and
General Intelligence; in the LATTER, containing a
village newspaper published in the State; and will
be sent free of postage in Shelby county, to single
subscribers, at

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR,
IN ADVANCE,

or \$2 50 per annum, to non-subscribers,
at which time all subscriptions will be con-
sidered due, and chargeable with interest. No paper
discontinued (except at the option of the Editor) un-
til all arrears are paid. A failure to notify ad-
vertisers that they will be rendered no longer engaged,
and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Any person procuring us \$10, will receive a copy one year gratis.
20 copies \$30; and larger clubs at the same rate.
All letters and remittances through the post
office to the Editor must be sent free of postage.

The circulation of the Shelby Weekly News is
large, and is constantly increasing. As a medium of
communicating with the public, its general and wide
circulation affords rare opportunities. Terms are
as follows:

For a square, 12 lines or less, one insertion, \$1 00
Each additional insertion..... 25
Post and Processing Notices, each..... 1 00
For 15 lines or less, one month..... 1 00
For 12 lines or less six months..... 7 00
For 12 lines or less twelve months..... 12 00
Quarter a column 12 lines, or a column 3..... 30 00
Half a column 12 months, or a column 6..... 60 00
One column 12 months..... 90 00

ETC Announcement of Marriages and Deaths pub-
lished gratis. Obituary Notices, Tributes of Re-
spect, etc., will be charged five cents per each
word—the money to accompany the manuscript.

ETC Regular advertisers and all others sending
communications, to be paid to all advertisements
in the paper, public entertainments, whose charges
are made for admittance; all notices of private asso-
ciations; every notice designed to call attention to
private enterprises, or calculated to intended to pro-
mote the welfare of the community; and all notices
that do not possess general interest; will only be inserted
with the understanding that the sum is to be paid for,
at the rate of ten cents per line. If inserted in the
editorial column, it will be on the discretion of the
editor; the same will be charged at the rate of *not less than twenty cents per line*.

Advertisements not considered by the year, half-
yearly or quarterly, will be charged at the rate
of *not less than twenty cents per line*. If inserted in the
editorial column, it will be on the discretion of the
editor; the same will be charged at the rate of *not less than twenty cents per line*.

ETC Yearly advertisers have the privilege of altering
their advertisements four times during the year.
More frequent changes will be charged for.

Having recently added a variety of new type to our
JOB OFFICE, we are now enabled to execute all
orders for any and every kind of Job Printing, in the
most elegant style, on short notice, and at prices that
will not fail to give satisfaction.

ETC Ornamental Printing with gold, bronze and
colored inks.

LOCAL MEMORANDUMS.

TEMPLARS OF HONOR.

Shelby Temple, No. 21, of H. and T. Reg-
ular Meeting, every Friday night, at Temples'
Hall, at 7 o'clock.

J. McDavid, W.C.T. Geo. Redwood, W.T.
Jas. H. Smith, W.R. G. M. M. W.A.R.
John Willis, W. W. M. W. W. W. W.
W. F. Caplinger, W. M. W. Sharrard, D. W.
J. Clemerson, W.G. J. S. Sharrard, W. S.

SILVER, FAIR, SOCIAL, DEGREE, No. 21, meet-
first and third Saturday night of each month, at 7

Miss M. A. Campbell, S. J. S. J. S. S. P. T.

Miss A. Campbell, V.T. S. J. S. S. S. P. T.

Miss Mary Weekley, R. S. Frank Seaman, B. R.

Miss Lucy A. Dear, S. U. E. R. Campbell, B. U.

John Willis, W. G. J. S. Sharrard, D. W. U.

Miss Mary Weekley, S. P. T. Clemerson, B. P. T.

Clayville Temple, No. 20, meets every
Wednesday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, at 7

J. L. Neal, W. C. T. E. R. Campbell, W. V. T.
S. Moyers, W. R. G. M. M. W. A. R. S.

B. R. Campbell, W. R. W. W. W. W. W. W.

W. H. Huett, W. U. A. M. Sharrard, W. D. U.

B. M. Beckman, W. G. J. W. Fairfax, W. S.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Golden Rule Division, No. 81, S. of T. Reg-
ular Meeting, every Monday night, at Odd Fel-
lows' Hall, at 7 o'clock.

N. S. Zarrelli, W. G. J. S. S. S. P. T.

L. G. Smith, S. J. S. S. S. P. T.

H. A. Chin, P. S.

Blind Ballard Lodge, No. 38, I. O. of F. —

Regular Meeting, every Thursday night, at 7

o'clock, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Clayville, Ky.

G. McCullough, N. G. J. S. S. S. P. T.

R. H. Russell, S. J. S. S. P. T.

A. T. Smith, S. P. G.

A. S. Threlkeld, H. S.

Salem Encampment, No. 8, I. O. of F.

Regular Meeting, on the first and third Friday

nights, of each month, at Odd Fellows' Hall, at 7

o'clock.

C. C. Watts, C. P. O. Atherton, H. P.

J. Reardon, S. W. D. Wayne, J. W.

G. Rowden, S. B. F. Blackiston, T.

MASON'S.

Solomon's Lodge, No. 5, and A. M. Reg-
ular Meeting, on the second Monday night, of each

month, at Masonic Hall, at 7 o'clock.

S. H. Elmer, W. M. W. W. W. W. W. W.

J. H. Masheimer, Jr. W. R. R. Russell, S.

G. W. Ramsey, Jr. S. A. Neal, S. D.

J. J. Nickols, J. D. L. C. John Churchill, T.

Shelby Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2. Regular

Meeting, the first Monday in each month, at

Masonic Hall, at 7 o'clock.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Police Judge—Fanning Winlock.

Treasurer—John W. D. Wayne.

Trustees—Robt. B. Winlock, Chairman.

E. Hickman, J. Carter, L. Threlkeld.

H. Frazer, T. C. McGrath.

Treasurer—John W. D. Wayne.

Clerk and Collector—John Churchill.

Street Surveyor, Watch, &c.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Terms commence on the third Monday in March

and April, and continue through the judicial period.

Judge—William F. Bullock, of Louisville.

Cm'th's Attorney—E. S. Craig.

Clerk—William A. Jones.

Master Commissioner—Henry Bohannon.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OFFICERS.

The Presiding Judge holds his Court quarterly;

—terms commencing on the first Monday in April,

July, and October, and the third in December.

The Presiding Judge holds his Court on even Friday, to transact Probate business.

County Court terms commence second Monday in

each month. Court of Claims held at May term.

Presiding Judge—John W. Force.

Clerk—John Churchill.

County Attorney—Thomas B. C. chran.

Sheriff—William D. Bowland.

Deputy Sheriff—F. D. Middleton, E. B. Bain.

Assessor—John C. Bain.

Assessor—Alpheus P. Hickman.

Standing Commissioner to settle with Executors,

Administrators, &c.—Jas. S. Whitaker.

Administrators—Magistrates' Comr.—constables.

1st Dist.—H. Frazer and John H. Hall, Magis-
trates; H. Lawell, Constable. Courts: first Friday

in March, June, September and December.

2d Dist.—R. S. Saunders and A. BARNETT, Magistrates;

John C. Bain, Constable. Courts: second Friday

in March, June, September and December.

3d Dist.—John D. Davis, Magistrates; J. B.

Rowan, Constable. Courts: first Friday in

March, June, September and December.

4th Dist.—D. C. Talbott and E. Somers, Magistrates;

W. H. D. Bowland, Constable. Courts: second Friday

in March, June, September and December.

5th Dist.—W. F. Fugit and J. H. Neale, Magistrates;

H. Graves, Constable. Courts: second Saturday

in March, June, September and December.

6th Dist.—H. Frazer, Constable. Courts: second Saturday

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7th Dist.—H. Frazer, Constable. Courts: second Saturday

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8th Dist.—H. Frazer, Constable. Courts: second Saturday

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9th Dist.—H. Frazer, Constable. Courts: second Saturday

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10th Dist.—H. Frazer, Constable. Courts: second Saturday

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11th Dist.—H. Frazer, Constable. Courts: second Saturday

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12th Dist.—H. Frazer, Constable. Courts: second Saturday

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13th Dist.—H. Frazer, Constable. Courts: second Saturday

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14th Dist.—H. Frazer, Constable. Courts: second Saturday

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16th Dist.—H. Frazer, Constable. Courts: second Saturday

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17th Dist.—H. Frazer, Constable. Courts: second Saturday

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18th Dist.—H. Frazer, Constable. Courts: second Saturday

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19th Dist.—H. Frazer, Constable. Courts: second Saturday

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20th Dist.—H. Frazer, Constable. Courts: second Saturday

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21st Dist.—H. Frazer, Constable. Courts: second Saturday

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22nd Dist.—H. Frazer, Constable. Courts: second Saturday

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23rd Dist.—H. Frazer, Constable. Courts: second Saturday

in March, June, September and December.

24th Dist.—H. Frazer, Constable. Courts: second Saturday

in March, June, September and December.

25th Dist.—H

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AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.
The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest
village newspaper published in Kentucky.
Terms—\$2 in advance, \$2 50, payable within
six months after subscribing, at which time all sub-
scriptions will be due, and chargeable with interest.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1855.

PLATFORM of THE AMERICAN PARTY, ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL, Held at Philadelphia, June, 1855.

I.—The acknowledgment of that Almighty Being, who rules over the Universe—who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have moved, has been with us, indeed, has distinguished us by some token of Providential agency.

II.—The cultivation and development of a sentiment, probably innate American feeling of justice, of patriotic attachment to our country, its history and institutions; of admiration for the purity of our National existence; of veneration for the heroes that precipitated our revolution; and of attachment to the principles of freedom, which have freed our Constitution and first successfully applied its provisions.

III.—The maintenance of the union of these United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire."
And hence—

1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or sub-
due.

2d. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or purity.

4th. The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discrimination, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interest and views" between the various sections of the Union.

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a strict avoidance by the General Government of all encroachments upon their rights by legislative or executive action.

IV.—Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, surely obligatory upon all its parts and members; and strict avoidance of all encroachments upon its principles, however specious the pretense; avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may be legally ascertained and expounded by the Judicial power.

And, as a corollary to the above:—

1. A habit of reverent obedience to the laws, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are duly repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper power.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship, which are to be contrasted with acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their benefit to the nation and its agreements; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V.—A radical revision and modification of the law of naturalization, and, so far as possible, of immigration, offering to the honest immigrant who, from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmigration of our shores, of teems and paupers.

VI.—The essential modification of the Naturalization Laws.

The repeal of the State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

The repeal, without retroactive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

VII.—Hostility to the corrupt money by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creeds.

Immaculate integrity against the prevalent demagogic systems, a regard for individual honor, and of punishments for political independence.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

On the one hand. On the other:—

Imitation of the practice of the paper days of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not the man the office," and of the rule that "just mode of ascertaining first who is to be the office, and then the fitness, and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate."

VIII.—Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in this country, to all political stations, excepting legislative, judicial, or executive—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, either to ecclesiastic, or to any foreign power whether ecclesiastic or secular.

IX.—The protection of the members of the National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, pure morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

The restoration of executive patronage—especially in the hands of the party, by the Constitution of the members of the party, as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

X.—The education of the youth of the National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, pure morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

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Beverly L. Clark.—On Wednesday last, the *Sag Nicht*, or anti-American, candidate for Governor, BEVERLY L. CLARK, Esq., delivered himself of a speech at this place, and consumed near four mortal hours in the agonizing effort. We might, in a single paragraph, dispose of the whole concern; for was vapid, declamatory, and denunciatory, adorned with profane and obscene anecdotes;—characterized by bold, and reckless assertion, and the utter absence of argument and proof. But, suppose we thus closed our notice!—though it would receive the candid endorsement of by far the larger portion of the audience present, it would, nevertheless, be scouted by the *freemen* of the anti-American party, and received by many who had not the exquisit pleasure of hearing the model "Prince of Hesse Cassel," as the prejudiced strictures of a partisan. And we are fully persuaded that the coarse-demagoguery of the harangue will be more apparent by the statement and refutation of Mr. CLARK's assertions.

—There were one or two features of last Wednesday's scene worth a passing comment.—It was observable, that the *Sag Nicht* were irritable and abusive; that though by far the larger proportion of the crowd was the American party, and listened with respectful attention, yet, as soon as the *Sag Nicht* candidate for Governor closed, and an opposing stampede was on the part, there was a regular stampede among his adherents,—but few remaining to hear the other side of the question. The Americans, on the other hand, were mild, and simply presented their facts and arguments, ungarished with filthy anecdote or abuse; never assuming a disputed position without furnishing the authority, and defying refutation. If the American party are cowards, as Beverly L. Clark would fain charge, it has at least,—what his party has not,—the nerve to hear the worst that can be said by its opponents.—It has at least the courage to meet its opposers on any field of debate, and not beat a hasty retreat at the first appearance of a hostile disputant! But this difference of conduct and bearing well illustrates the difference of principles in the two parties. The one is sustained by *truth*, that shuns not from investigation or debate; and by a moral dignity that needs not the illustration of coarse and vulgar anecdotes; nor condescends to vituperation. The other avoids the trenchant blade of the debater, and rallies its cohorts by the terrors of fierce invective.

—But, to the speech:—

The exordium consisted of an elaborate statement of his domestic relations. What had to do with the issues between the *Sag Nicht* and American parties we do not exactly see. It does seem to us, that the detail of such affairs on the stump is not altogether becoming. We do not understand, that any assault is being made on the character of his family; or that any of his relations, as a husband or father, constitutes a question in this canvass. Perhaps, sympathy was his object. But we do not see that he is entitled to any particular political consideration, because he has been twice married. Many a fellow would regard himself as especially favored, if he could *wife* himself once.—Indeed, we must consider the whole thing as most execrable taste.

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The Days that tried Men's Souls!

SEVENTY-SIX.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.
What heroes from the woodland spring,
When through the fresh awakened land
The thrilling cry of freedom rung.
And to the work of warfare strong,
The woman's iron hand!
Hills sung the cry to hills around,
And ocean man replied to man,
And streams whose springs were yet unbound,
Fealed for sway the starting sound,
In the deep forest's heart.

Then marched the brave from rocky steep,
From mountain river swift and cold,
The borders of the stormy deep,
The vale where gathered waters sleep,
Sent up the strong and bold.

If every thing else again
Grew quick with God's creating breath,
And from the buds of grove and glen,
Rose ranks of lion-hearted men
To battle and to death.

The wife, whose face first smiled that day
The fair fond bride of yester eve,
An aged sire and matron gray,
Saw the lov'd warriors haste away,
And deem'd it sin to grieve.

Already had the strife begun,
Already blood on Concord's plain
Along the springing grass had run,
And blood had flowed at Lexington
Like brooks of April rain.

The death stain of the mortal sword
Hallowed to Freedom all the shores;
In fragments fell the yoke abhor'd—
The foot-steps of a foreign lord
Profound the soil no more.

A Story of the Times of Seventy-Six.

THE DOUBLE BURIAL.

BY FRANK FORTUNATE.

In the latter part of the month of August, in the year 1776, in the principal room of a primitive country mansion situated in Suffolk county, L. I., might have been seen, seated side by side on a comfortable, old-fashioned settee, a robust, stalwart youth, some twenty-two years of age, and a beautiful fresh-looking girl some four years his junior.

It was evening. One of those sultry, oppressive, cheerless evenings peculiar to the month of August. Not a breath of air was stirring—not even enough to ruffle the leaves on the well-clothed branches of the old chestnut trees which skirted the lawn in front of the old mansion. The thrilling cry of the katy-did, the discordant croak of the tree-toad, and the melancholy notes of the whippoorwill made the scene with peculiarly mournful, and the exterior gloom seemed to have communicated itself to the young persons within, for a look of deep sadness rested upon the countenance of both.

"And so, Hugh," said the girl, as she turned her eyes half reproachfully, half sorrowfully upon the manly face of her companion, "you still continue to cherish those ideas fraught with so much danger, not only to our welfare but to your honor!"

"The ideas which I cherish, Ruth," answered the young man, a slight flush mantling his cheek at the allusion to his honor, "may, perhaps, be fraught with danger to my welfare, as far as pecuniary profit or worldly preferment are concerned; but for my honor that will never be in danger till I discard the ideas which you seem to regard as such pernicious ones."

A silence of a few moments ensued, which was at length broken by the girl, who remarked inquiringly:

"Then you are really of the opinion that these graceless rebels are right in taking up arms against their sovereign?"

"I go farther than that," replied the youth promptly, "not only believe that they are right in taking up arms against a tyrannical monarch, but it is my honest opinion that every man belonging to the colonies who has joined the royal ranks deserve to be held in eternal bondage. All have suffered from his unjust actions, and to them to fly his support is to lick the hands that inflict chastisement!"

"Worse and worse!" exclaimed the girl in unfeigned astonishment, and with a slight show of chagrin, "why, Hugh you are taking sides against your own father, to say nothing of my father and myself!"

"I know it, Ruth," answered the young man, in a sorrowful, but firm tone, "I know it—and the greatest grief that ever touched my heart arises from that fact—but if I stood alone of all the world in this opinion I would still maintain it!"

"You are headstrong, Hugh," said the fair creature, pouting.

"I am right, Ruth," was the quiet reply, "and were you a man, you'd feel as I do, and would act as I shall act."

A tremor shook the young girl's frame, and the color fled from her lips and cheeks as she listened to the last sentence uttered by the youth in a tone of quiet determination—

"Hugh," she managed to articulate at last, as she fixed her eyes full upon his face, "you don't mean to join the rebel army?"

The youth answered only by an affirmative nod.

"O, Hugh, Hugh," continued the girl, bursting into tears and covering her face with her hands, "you no longer love me!"

"I do, Ruth," said the young man, tenderly, as he gently forced her slender fingers, through which the tears were stealing, from her now pallid face; and impressed a warm kiss upon her snowy forehead—"I do love you, darling—dearly, devotedly, Heaven is my witness!" But, oh, Ruth, I cannot rest easy at night, when I think of the causes—the long list of abuses—which led my brave countrymen to take the stand which they have taken, and now nobly they are fighting against the fearful odds opposed to them! Scarcely a month passes but some successful blow for freedom is struck—battles follow battles in rapid succession, and not one take place, but deeds of heroism and intrepidity such as have no parallel in the annals of history are chronicled. And all this is happening while I am here, leading a life of ease and inactivity! I feel that I am a very poor soul!"

"No, no, dear Hugh," sobbed the maiden, "you are no poltroon, and would to God that were not a rebel either, for that is a name which sounds like a death-knell in my ears—that name places an impassable barrier between us—since you are a rebel you are as good as dead to me!"

"Let us hope not, Ruth," said the young man, encouragingly, "our parents cannot fail to see the justice of the American cause before this struggle of human rights is brought to a close. In the meantime, I will carry your image in my heart till brighter days restore us to each other's society."

"Hugh," said the girl hastily drying her tears and gazing earnestly into her lover's

face, "do not deceive yourself. However your father may change in his sentiments mine, I am sure, will never consent to my union with an enemy to King George—If you leave me now to follow out your rash determination, I feel, I know, that we shall never find happiness in this world—Think of it, Hugh, think of it! You have my heart in your keeping do not crush it!"

"I have thought of it, dear Ruth," returned her lover—"for months past I have thought of it by day and dreamed of it by night. O, Ruth, I love you dearer than I can express, and would gladly lay down my life for you, but I cannot sacrifice honor or love. Too long already have I allowed the soft influences by which I am swayed when near you to keep me from my duty, and now I must hasten to atoms past waste of patriotism by my zeal in the future. This very evening I start for New York."

"Then farewell, hope!" exclaimed the girl in utter despondency—"our parting will be forever!"

"Well, what of Hugh?" questioned Mr. Derby, with some impatience, "he isn't dead is he?"

It was some moments before the poor girl could answer the interrogatory, but at length she managed in broken sentences to inform her father that Hugh had gone to join the rebel army.

"And is that what you are weeping so bitterly about?" said the old man, in a stern tone—"dry those tears instantly, and from this time forth, never let me hear you mention the villain's name!"

"Hugh Humphreys is no villain, father," said Ruth, her face flushing with indignation.

"Silence, jade!" exclaimed the now enraged parent, "how dare you speak in his favor! Hark ye, girl, I have long suspected Hugh's disloyalty, and now that it is made manifest, I charge you never to hold communication with him more, either by words of mouth or by letter. As he has made his bed he must lie on it, and it is my sincere hope that in the first engagement between the royal troops and these tattered rebels in which he takes part, he will fall a corpse at the first fire!"

"Father!" cried Ruth; her bosom swelling with indignation, and her voice for the first time in her life, when addressing her parent, assuming a tone of severe rebuke, "do not speak so harshly of him, if you would not have your daughter hate you!"

"Hey-day!" exclaimed Mr. Derby, red dening with anger, "has it come to this? Can I not speak my mind in my own house? Let me tell you, my girl, that I fear you are somewhat tinged with the spirit of your rebel-lover, and the sooner you forget him and resume your former obedience, the better! I repeat it. I hope the scoundrel will fall at the first fire, but for fear he should escape entirely, and to prevent any possibility of your ever coming together again, I am now firmly resolved that you shall marry Captain Vincent, who so long been a suitor for your hand, but who has been refused for the worthless fellow of whom we are now so happily rid."

"Father, I never will marry Captain Vincent!" said Ruth, with firmness.

"We shall see!" was the laconic rejoinder of the old man.

"We shall see!" answered Ruth, emphatically, and in a tone of stubbornness entirely new to her, as she arose from her seat, and took her way to her own room.

The next morning Ruth Derby was missing.

Three months passed away, during which time nothing was heard of either Hugh Humphreys or the fugitive fair one, notwithstanding that Ruth's father had employed a large party of men to scour the country round in search of her, and Hugh's had made every endeavor to ascertain the whereabouts of the son. It was at last supposed that the young girl, in a fit of temporary derangement superinduced by the course which her father had pursued toward her, had committed suicide by drowning herself, and that Hugh had fallen in the disastrous engagement near Flushing, which took place a few days after his departure from home.

He ceased speaking from exhaustion, and a shade of deep mortification and disappointment passed over the old man's face as he exclaimed:

"Do it's speak of dying. Hugh—surely you are not sick unto death—you will live to be a blessing and comfort to your poor father in his old age!"

"Do not deceive yourself, my dear father!" returned Hugh at length, "I must die—die in the flower of youth and manhood." He turned in his bed and groaned heavily as his boy attendant, down whose cheeks the tears were streaming like rain, endeavored to smooth the rough pillow beneath his head, and continued—"You see father, my physical sufferings are great, but all is peace here!" and he placed his hand upon his heart, "I have been laying upon this bed for two long weeks, and my sole attendant has been this poor boy, concerning whom—" Here the boy turned a look full of supplication upon the sick man who, after a pause, continued—"Well, do not fear poor youth, I will keep your secret."

A momentary brightness glistened in the eyes of the boy who had led Mr. Humphreys into his son's presence, and his breath came quick as he bent eagerly forward to catch the invalid's reply.

"Father," replied Hugh, and the hectic glow upon his emaciated cheeks turned to a deep crimson, and an unnatural brilliancy sparkled in his eyes as he spoke, "I know you would not willingly insult a dying man, and that your own son; but father, I am an American soldier, in heart and soul devoted to my country's cause, and your words pain me. If you would have me die in peace, do not make any further allusion to the King, whose tyrannical and unjust measures towards the suffering colonists I hate, and whose mercy I spur with whom you have associated yourself!"

The old man had ceased to hope, and at first refused to visit the city; but when he reflected that the battle of Long Island, the battle of White Plains, and the reduction, by Gen. Howe of Fort Washington, had taken place—that New York was in the hands of the British, that the prisons were filled with soldiers belonging to the rebel army that his son might be among them, wounded and suffering perhaps for want of attention, he resolved to make a search through the different prisons in the city, even though it should prove fruitless, as he felt confident it would. He had grieved after his son incessantly, for notwithstanding the course which he had pursued, he had never heard them question; but as he grew older, and the mutterings of the disaffected reached his ears, he began to give the subject more serious consideration. He was the more strongly impelled to this course, because he observed, although a mere child, that after a congress of delegates had met at New York and prepared a declaration of their rights and their grievances, his own father, as well as Ruth's seemed to be regarded with suspicion and looked upon as an enemy by all the neighbors. His playfellows, moreover, were constantly aggravating him with the taunts that his father was a Tory, and although he could not exactly understand the full meaning of the term, he felt that it was one which implied just reproach, and he determined to acquaint his father with it.

With Richard Derby task was easy enough, for, although Ruth was a sprightly, intelligent child, she never thought of questioning the truth of any opinion put forth by her father, whom she loved tenderly, and whose word with her was a law not to be disputed. Of a confiding, gentle disposition, she clung the closer to her father, and put the more implicit faith in his teachings, from the fact that he was the only counselor she had ever known.

With Hugh Humphreys, however, the case was different; for, although an obedient, dutiful child, he was a clear-headed, strong boy, and when he felt he was right, possessed a firmness which nothing could shake. In his earlier childhood, he bore the indignation of the people was fairly aroused, he had listened to the political harangues of his parent as a matter of course and if he paid any attention to them at all he thought them right, because he had never heard them question; but as he grew older, and the mutterings of the disaffected reached his ears, he began to give the subject more serious consideration. He was the more strongly impelled to this course, because he observed, although a mere child, that after a congress of delegates had met at New York and prepared a declaration of their rights and their grievances, his own father, as well as Ruth's seemed to be regarded with suspicion and looked upon as an enemy by all the neighbors. His playfellows, moreover, were constantly aggravating him with the taunts that his father was a Tory, and although he could not exactly understand the full meaning of the term, he felt that it was one which implied just reproach, and he determined to acquaint his father with it.

With Ruth's the case was different. He had at first, it is true, felt somewhat uneasy; but headstrong and filled with prejudices as he was, he after a while ceased to talk of her, or if he did mention her at all, it was to coldly remark, that he would rather she were dead than wedded to a traitor to his king.

Having prepared himself, he started for the city, and as the most likely place to find his boy, he at first made application for admission to the old Sugar House in Crown (now Liberty) street, where the greatest number of prisoners were at the time confined.

He had no difficulty in obtaining admission, for he was known by certain officers in the English army as a friend adherent to the King, so preceeded by a murderous-looking Hessian soldier as guide, he entered the chief portal of the gloomy looking edifice.

As years rolled by and he approached manhood, he became more and more firm in this resolve, and when the news of the cold-blooded massacre of eight Americans in Lexington by the British soldiers under Major Pitcairn reached his ears, his indignation knew no bounds, and he longed for an opportunity to join the ranks of the rebels.

Eagerly did he listen, day after day, to the narration of the events which were almost hourly transpiring. Widely did his heart beat at the details of the skirmishes at Concord river were discussed, and when the alarm at Bunker Hill took place he could scarcely restrain his impatience to join the rebel ranks at once. One thing alone kept him back—his love for Ruth.

He had grown up with her from childhood, and he loved her with an ardor of his own guine nature, but even this feeling was almost swallowed up in the all absorbing sentiment of patriotism, and he had determined to make his way to the head-quarters of the Commander-in-chief at once, and enlist in the continental army. He had not ventured to mention the matter to his father, for he knew such a course would be productive of no good, and must eventuate in a quarrel between himself and his parent.

"Great God!" exclaimed the old man when he do not buy them in that barbarous fashion they do!" asked over him.

"Oh, yes," returned the man, "almost every day they lug one past me. They just take them outside here, cluck them in

the ground, cover them over and there's an end of the matter. But then they're rebels, you know!" and a bitter smile passed over his haggard features.

Mr. Humphreys was about replying, when he felt a gentle touch upon his elbow, and turning around, he beheld a sickly looking youth apparently about sixteen years of age who said—

"If you please sir, I heard that soldier yonder (and he pointed at the Hessian guide) say that you lived on Long Island, and that you were looking for your son; I know a sick man here who came from Long Island, and perhaps he can give you some information."

The Hessian guide frowned angrily, and would have struck the boy for meddling with what he said did not concern him, but the old man prevented him, and bade the boy lead on, upon which the Hessian departed his head and departed.

The youth took the lead and as requested, and after a short walk they turned an abrupt angle in the prison, and the next moment the boy ushered the old gentleman into a dark, noiseless cell, containing a miserable pallet, upon which lay a sick man breathing heavily, and ever an agon groaning with pain.

As the party turned, the invalid turned his face towards them and the eyes of his son Hugh.

"I have disposed of things better of it," said the youth, persuasively—"The future to me is full of bright anticipations—I can see long days of love and happiness where you can see only gloom and despair. But, dear Ruth, much as I love you, I would rather struggle for and die a martyr in this holy cause than to live in inglorious ease with the consciousness that I merited the execration of my fellow countrymen."

The girl was about to reply, when a shrill whistle was heard beneath the window outside, and starting to his feet the youth hurriedly embraced her.

"It is the signal dear Ruth," he said, "it has come earlier than I had anticipated, but I must go. Farewell, darling; hope for the best, and all will be well!" And tearing himself from her embrace, although she strove hard to detain him, he rushed from the apartment.

Daniel Humphreys, the young above mentioned, together with his friend and near neighbor, Richard Derby, Ruth's father, were among those settlers who reached New York years before the difficulties which afterwards led to the struggle for independence began to assume so serious a shape. They were both men of some means, and it was a mere spirit of adventure which led them, while yet young, to visit the new world. It was not at first their intention to remain with the royal troops and these tattered rebels in which he takes part, he will fall a corpse at the first fire!"

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